

VOL. XV.—NO. 57.

FIRST EDITION

AWFUL TRAGEDY IN ALBANY, N. Y.

The British Ballot Bill.

A Great Inundation in Vienna.

A Reported Papal Crusade.

The Nathan Murder.

A Clue Finally Obtained.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

AWFUL TRAGEDY IN ALBANY.

Well-known Physician Beats Out His Wife's

Albany, March 8.—A horrible tragedy occurred here this morning at a residence in Madison street. Dr. Lemuel P. Van Hoesen, a well-known physician, murdered his wife during a fit of delirium tremens, beating in her skull and scattering her brains upon the walls and floor of the room in which the deed was committed. The weapon used was a common iron stave, with a long handle, weighing about three or four pounds. The Evening Journal gives the details of the crime as follows:—

Albany, March 8.—A horrible tragedy occurred here this morning at a residence in Madison street. Dr. Lemuel P. Van Hoesen, a well-known physician, murdered his wife during a fit of delirium tremens, beating in her skull and scattering her brains upon the walls and floor of the room in which the deed was committed. The weapon used was a common iron stave, with a long handle, weighing about three or four pounds. The Evening Journal gives the details of the crime as follows:—

GREAT INUNDATION.

Vienna Under Water—3000 Persons Homeless.

Vienna, under water—3000 persons homeless. A Vienna letter-writer, under date of February 14, says:—

About noon on Sunday all at once the rumor spread that the ice had started and was coming down. Messengers from the police and the various districts to order the cellars to be cleared and to look for the boatmen and the carpenters who were to put together the stages, which were ready prepared; but scarcely more than an hour's time had elapsed when the water had risen to the level of the cellars, and in the lower parts had already penetrated into the houses themselves, driving out the inmates of the ground floor.

In several streets the waters rose four or five feet above the eaves, and in some cases the inmates of houses. So little had any danger been apprehended that in the Carl Theatre and in several other localities there were to be the usual amusements. In the Carl Theatre, where a new piece was to be given, the galleries were crowded, in spite of the circumstance that one hundred yards lower down the Prater Strasse was already flooded. Half an hour before the representation was to be given it was announced that there would be none. In some of the ball rooms the first guests had likewise arrived, but finding the dancing floor already flooded over, had to make a hasty retreat.

Thus it went on till 9 o'clock, when the largest portion, not only of the Leopoldstadt on the left bank of the canal but likewise several districts of the Landstrasse, and the portion of the inner town near the old Arsenal, which was in ancient times the port of Vienna, and is, therefore, lying very low, were several feet under water.

ENGLAND.

The British Ballot Bill.

The Ballot Bill introduced by the Government in the British House of Commons on the 30th inst. forms the principal measure of the session, and radically changes the system of voting. The substance of the scheme is as follows:—

- 1. The bill shall apply to municipal as well as parliamentary elections.
2. No voting paper except the official paper shall be used; that to be used, the object of the ballot shall not be defeated by the use of a somewhat similar paper, which would enable it to be ascertained how the vote had been given.
3. The voting paper shall not be given to the voter until he enters the voting booth.
4. The voter is not to be permitted to put any mark upon the voting paper except that which is necessary to show for whom the vote is given; and in the event of that regulation being violated, the vote will be cancelled.
5. The returning officer, as he gives out his paper to each voter, shall impress it with a stamp, the character of which he shall be bound to keep secret, and which shall not be used again until a certain fixed time shall have expired. Then, when the boxes come to be opened, each unmarked voting paper shall be rejected as void.
6. When a voting paper has once been put into the ballot-box the box shall not be opened except under such precautions as shall secure the inviolability of the vote.
7. Where in a case of reopening the question of the number of votes it is found a vote is bad, it shall be struck off from the total of the candidate for whom it has been recorded; and also, where an elector tendering his vote finds some one else has voted for him, the vote shall be kept aside, and under certain circumstances counted for the candidate in whose favor he had intended to vote.
8. The same penalties shall be attached to personation that now attach to bribery and treating. The candidate shall lose his seat for procuring or attempting to procure personation.
9. Any candidate who does not include all his expenses in his election returns, or who gives his own hands has paid expenses which will

to have passed through the hands of his agent, shall lose his seat.

10. The use of public houses as committee-rooms during the progress of elections is prohibited.
11. The old plan of nominating candidates, and making the final declaration of the poll, is abolished.
12. The expenses of the returning officer shall be paid out of the local rates.

THE FLIGHT INTO SWITZERLAND.

The Wrecks of Bourbon's Army.

On Wednesday morning, February 1, the Swiss heard that 80,000 French had crossed the border during the night. The possibility of such an event had been foreseen, but it had been thought more probable that the retreating French would have been driven into Besancon to help in the reduction of that place, as Bazaine's soldiers had been in the case of impregnable Metz. But now much anxiety was felt as to whether the French would yield their arms, whether the Swiss would fire upon them if they refused, whether the Prussians would pursue, or whether in many ways Switzerland might not find herself very awkwardly situated. The arrival of a troop of French cavalry on the following afternoon put an end to all surmises, and explained much that we had before thought very wonderful. The horses seemed scarcely able to stand. They were under-sized and half famished. Their legs were knotted and swollen; their tails and manes often rotted away; the long heavy hair of their ungraced coats matted with dirt. The riders were warmly clothed in large overcoats, and what seems to be nearly universal among officers and men of all arms, the broad-peaked cap. It was the general opinion among the lookers-on that ten well-mounted French cavalry would have ridden over the whole two hundred. On inquiry I found these were really old soldiers, and next day I recognized the uniform, often seen in Paris, of the Gendarmarie, only without the traditional three-cornered hat. During Friday and Saturday infantry poured into the town, the intervals between the arrival of the large bodies being filled by stragglers in every stage of exhaustion. They came slowly in, shuffling along, with hanging heads, sunken cheeks, and starting eyes, such multitudes of famished, weary, footsore, ragged, and sickly human beings were surely never gathered together. Those unable to march came in by train.

Shall I be accused of exaggeration if I attempt to describe their condition? I have seen nothing so deplorable since the late war. Hundreds of poor fellows, their uniforms torn to rags, limped past. The feet and hands of nearly all were frost-bitten, causing the greatest pain. On many occasions the feet had begun to rot; many would have been amputated. In all the shrunken features and crouching gait told of gnawing hunger, while the deep cough and hoarse voice bore witness to long nights spent on snow and frozen ground. Some had died of starvation under the trees; others were wooden sabots; hundreds had no socks, and when they had they were merely of thin cotton; others, who appeared well shod, were barefooted. The feet were frozen, and posed part of the foot, once frozen, being now a wound crusted with dirt. For weeks none had washed or changed their clothes, or removed their boots. Nothing but hurried march and counter-march. Their hands were blacker than the first guests had likewise arrived, but finding the dancing floor already flooded over, had to make a hasty retreat.

A CHURCH DIFFICULTY.

Excited Colloquy Between the Minister and a Member During the Time of Service—The Gas Turned Off.

From the Chillicothe (Ohio) Advertiser. One of the most remarkable church difficulties we have ever heard of transpired in this city last Thursday night, at the Methodist Protestant Church on Main street. A revival had been in progress for several nights. In the course of his sermon, one evening, Mr. Millard, the pastor, referred to a class of persons who were religious in the church, and worldly and irreligious out of it, and spoke of a man who was a member of that congregation who answered to that character.

At this accusation, Mr. Peter M. DeCamp, who is a member of the church, sprang to his feet in an excited manner and cried out: "Name the man; who is he?" The minister proceeded with his discourse, when Mr. DeCamp again interrupted him with the exclamation, "Who is he? Do you mean me?" The minister retorted that his remarks were of a general application, but that "if the shoe fitted him he could wear it."

That was too much for Peter's combative temperament, and he again sprang to his feet, and used expressions of an emphatic character. The minister undertook to continue his discourse, when Mr. DeCamp took possession of the lamp (which belonged to him) by which the minister was reading.

But this did not succeed in stopping the services, and the daughter of Mr. DeCamp cried out, "Shut off the gas, father, which Peter immediately did, leaving the minister and audience enveloped in darkness. The room was soon empty, and Mr. DeCamp, who is one of the trustees, locked the door and departed for home.

Whether there was any personal difficulty between the minister and Mr. DeCamp, which will explain the singular proceeding, we have not learned. The next morning it was rumored that Mr. DeCamp would be prosecuted on the charge of disturbing divine service, but later in the day we learned that the trouble had been entirely reconciled.

CATHOLIC TROUBLES.

A Reported Papal Crusade.

The Roman correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says:—

That we should hear of a crusade towards the end of the nineteenth century will probably not be thought strange in this age of events. It seems certain that the forces for the recovery of the Pontifical States are being mustered in Belgium, a country whose independence rests on its neutrality, and that when all is ready, the Pope will leave Rome, and put himself at their head to lead them to the field. The Queen of Rome has just sailed at a house in the Corso a lithographic stone representing the bronze cross assumed by the crusaders on their enrollment. Funds are pouring into the Vatican sufficient to meet every expense. During the last month the Pope received 1,100,000 francs, and since the 1st of February this sum has been swelled by 400,000 francs more. Nearly all the officers of the disbanded Pontifical army, and the bulk of the soldiers, have embraced the crusade, and when Mr. DeCamp took possession of the lamp (which belonged to him) by which the minister was reading.

ANOTHER CLUE.

Still in Pursuit of the Nathan Murderer—The Police Satisfied That They Know the Assassin.

The N. Y. World of to-day has the following:—

Light at last breaks in upon the almost impenetrable mystery which, since the murder of Mr. Benjamin Nathan at his residence in this city last summer, has enveloped that terrible crime, and there is a fair prospect that the horrible affair will be wholly cleared up by the arrest and conviction of the murderer.

Superintendent Kelse, on behalf of the police authorities, announced last evening that the perpetrator of the infamous crime which created such an intense excitement in this city and throughout the whole country, is known to the police, and has been so known to them for some time past. This man is a thief and burglar, who for years past, has been well known to the police of this and other cities of the United States.

He is one of the most determined and desperate characters among the whole of the thieving fraternity. His real name is supposed to be William Forrester, but he has sometimes to time, when caught in the meshes of the law, assumed numerous aliases.

PURSUIT OF THE CLUE. Taking up the clue where the death of Jordan snapped it in twain, Superintendent Kelse, who was in the full confidence of his predecessor, has been unremitting in his efforts to discover and drag to the bar of justice the murderer of Mr. Nathan.

During the early stages of the investigation the police authorities narrowed the crime down to one of three "mobs" or gangs of sneak thieves and having been concerned in the murder. After much patient inquiry and sifting the "whirl from the chaff," they became satisfied which of the three gangs had been in town and working in this city at the time of the murder. The head and front of this gang was

BILLY FORRESTER, and by tracing his movements they learned that he was seen in this city on Monday the 27th, but had disappeared the day after. To find this man Forrester appeared for a long time simply impossible. Detectives were sent scouring the city in search of him, and all the clever detectives in various large cities of the United States were employed in hunting for him, but thus far without avail.

ON HIS TRACK. He has been traced from this city to Chicago, thence to St. Louis, from that place to Cincinnati, and even to New Orleans, but the police have not been able to put their hands on him. As a last resort, rather long since, he was not assisted them in securing the murderer, Superintendent Kelse has determined to give the matter the utmost publicity, and see whether this will effect the desired consummation. With this object in view, Superintendent Kelse has issued a circular giving an accurate description of Forrester, and offering \$3500 reward for his capture and delivery in this city.

THE REWARD OFFERED. The following is a copy of the circular:—

New York, February 25, 1871. A reward of \$3500 will be paid for the arrest and delivery at the office of the Superintendent of Police, in the city of New York, of Billy Forrester, alias Billy Marshall, alias Billy Campbell, alias Frank Livingston, alias Frank Howard.

Age, 35; height, five feet six inches; slim build, but tough and wiry; rather broad square shoulders; weighs 140 pounds; rather long, spare face; black eyes, having a wild expression; high, square forehead; mouth narrow and corners drawn down, upper lip straight, lower lip long and pointed; nose straight; black hair, cut short; heavy black mustache, curls at the ends towards the mouth; sunken cheeks, but high cheek-bones; small, narrow feet; generally wears his hands in a coat pocket; tooth out left upper jaw; bracelet in India ink on left wrist.

JAMES J. KELLY, Superintendent Police, City of New York. A copy of this circular was sent to the chief of police of every city in the United States, to all the known detectives throughout the States, and to the heads of the police departments in Great Britain and Ireland.

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST FORRESTER. The principal evidence in the case has been furnished to the police by a man named Ellis, who is an excited somnolent creature, and is serving out a term of imprisonment for burglary. This Ellis was a companion and intimate friend of Forrester, and belonged to the gang of thieves and cutthroats of which Forrester was the leader.

He was engaged with Forrester in several burglaries and sneak thefts, and has been several times convicted. It appears Superintendent Jordan was informed that Ellis, while in the State Prison at Sing Sing, had been overheard to claim that he had information of the perpetrator of the Nathan murder, and that he had planned with Forrester to crack the "crib" some time previous to the murder, and his (Ellis's) arrest alone prevented it.

The principal evidence against Forrester is, as asserted, that the "dog" with which Mr. Nathan was so brutally murdered, or one very similar to it, has been traced to his possession.

AN OLD OFFENDER. Forrester is a desperate and most dangerous stamp. Though not more than 36 or 38 years of age, he has spent half his life in the prisons of the United States. He escaped from Joliet, Ill., State Prison, where he had thirteen years to serve. He has been confined in Sing Sing Prison, New York, and Cherry Hill, Pennsylvania, and escaped from both.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Where Shall it Meet?

Paris Disorders Suppressed.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Wilmington Methodist Conference

The Mexican Commission.

Bowen the Bigamist.

True Bill Found Against Him.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

London, March 9.

Ode Russell returned to London yesterday from Versailles, and will attend the special meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow.

Disorders in Paris Suppressed. A disturbance occurred on Wednesday among some battalions of the Paris Mobile Guards, but was quelled without serious consequences.

A Transport Fleet is going to the Elbe to convey 90,000 released prisoners home to France.

Cattle Plague. There is much typhoid and plague among the cattle and horses in Paris. The animals are, nevertheless, said to be fit for food.

It has been finally settled that the National Assembly will meet at Versailles.

Another Report—Fountainbleau Said to be the Point. BORDEAUX, March 8.—The Committee of the National Assembly has decided to recommend the transfer of the assembly to Fountainbleau.

It is stated that M. Thiers supports this choice of the place of meeting, and it is expected that the Assembly will ratify the report of the committee when it is presented for discussion and action. A large number of Deputies will, however, support an amendment providing for the removal of the Assembly to Versailles.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 9. The Mexican Mixed Commission has been in session eighteen months, and has acted upon only thirteen cases; four of these were decided upon their merits, and nine thrown out as having accrued before the former commission was dissolved. The commission continues only one year longer, and has 1974 cases now before it. The parties interested in the claims against the respective governments are very much discouraged by the slow progress thus far made.

Arkansas Senatorship. The Republicans in Congress are much gratified to-day by the reception of advice from Arkansas of the probable re-election of Mr. McDonald to the United States Senate from that State.

Bowen the Bigamist. The Grand Jury has found a true bill against Christopher C. Bowen, lately member of Congress from South Carolina, for bigamy in marrying Miss Pettigru King, in August last, while Mrs. Frances Hicks Bowen was living in Augusta, Ga., whom he is alleged to have married in 1852. The day for trial has not been fixed, though the case will come up early during the present term of court.

Mr. Sumner and the Foreign Relations Committee. WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Senate Republicans were in caucus until the hour of the meeting of the Senate, engaged on the reports of the committees. Much difficulty is experienced in the settlement of the questions, and especially on the recommendation to change the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

FROM DELAWARE.

The Wilmington M. E. Conference.

DOVER, Del., March 9.—The Committee on Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union was appointed. Revs. S. W. Thomas and B. Gorham were introduced.

A draft was ordered on the Treasurer of the Centenary Fund for \$18,440. The report of the Committee on the Peninsula Academy was made and a commission ordered to act during the year.

A special collection was ordered to be made for the Missionary Society of \$1700. The class for admission were called to the bar of the conference and addressed by the Bishop. They are Messrs. Hunter, Kidney, E. Davis Wilson, Miller, Shilling, Williams, and W. P. Davis.

New York Money and Stock Market. NEW YORK, March 9.—Stocks steady. Money 4 per cent. Gold, 111 1/2. 5-20s, 104 1/2. 10-20s, 104 1/2. 10-40s, 104 1/2. 10-60s, 104 1/2. 10-80s, 104 1/2. 10-100s, 104 1/2. 10-120s, 104 1/2. 10-140s, 104 1/2. 10-160s, 104 1/2. 10-180s, 104 1/2. 10-200s, 104 1/2. 10-250s, 104 1/2. 10-300s, 104 1/2. 10-350s, 104 1/2. 10-400s, 104 1/2. 10-450s, 104 1/2. 10-500s, 104 1/2. 10-550s, 104 1/2. 10-600s, 104 1/2. 10-650s, 104 1/2. 10-700s, 104 1/2. 10-750s, 104 1/2. 10-800s, 104 1/2. 10-850s, 104 1/2. 10-900s, 104 1/2. 10-950s, 104 1/2. 10-1000s, 104 1/2.

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, March 9.—Cotton firm; low middling held at 18 1/2. Flour dull and weak, with small business. Government in good demand, and selling at 87 1/2-87 3/4. Wheat quiet and unchanged; receipts 5000 bushels; sales 25,000 bushels. Corn—white Southern weak at 54 1/2-55; yellow Southern steady at 54 1/2-55; receipts 9000 bushels; sales 9000 bushels. Oats higher at 60 1/2-62. Mess Pork weak. Bacon weak. Lard quiet at 19 1/2. Whisky firm at 92.

New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, March 9.—Cotton steady; sales 3000 bales; exports at 14 1/2-15. Orleans, 15 1/2-16. Flour dull but without decided change; sales 9000 bbls. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn quiet; sales 25,000 bushels. White Southern weak at 54 1/2-55; yellow Southern steady at 54 1/2-55. Receipts 9000 bushels; sales 9000 bushels. Oats higher at 60 1/2-62. Mess Pork weak. Bacon weak. Lard quiet at 19 1/2. Whisky firm at 92.

A Kentucky wedding was interrupted by a young girl, with a babe in her arms, forbidding the bands. The bridegroom, asking them to excuse him a moment, stopped out and shot his head off.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Foreign Relations Committee.

The Removal of Mr. Sumner.

The President Desires it.

Mr. Cameron Named for Chairman.

Later from Europe.

Russia and Prussia.

Reported Secret Treaty.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Establishment of the Duke de Montpensier.

LONDON, March 9.—The Times has a letter from Madrid which announces that the government has ordered the Duke de Montpensier to proceed to the island of Minorca, because he refuses to take the military oath to support King Amadeus.

Secret Treaty Between Prussia and Russia. The Morning Post affirms that a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia was concluded about the time of the outbreak of the war, and says the following were among its provisions:—

Russia to intervene in case the French were successful, and should menace Poland; if the Austrian army should demonstrate upon the Prussian frontier, Russia to demonstrate upon the Austrian frontier; and if any European power should combine with France, Russia to join Prussia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Foreign Relations Committee and Mr. Sumner.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—General Butler called upon the President to-day at the request of several members of the Massachusetts delegation, to ascertain whether it could not be arranged so to retain Senator Sumner on the Committee of Foreign Relations. The President said that personally he had no objections, but in view of the fact that important foreign questions were soon to be considered, it was necessary that the Secretary of State and himself should have some one at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee who would speak with them. The impression left upon Butler's mind was that the President is anxious for the removal of Sumner from the committee.

The Republican Senators

held a caucus this morning, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed to revise the list of Senate committees. Senator Sumner was in the caucus when the committee submitted their report. The first committee on the list was the Foreign Relations, and Senator Cameron was placed at the head of it. Mr. Sumner made a few remarks, protesting against his removal from the chairmanship of his old committee, and then took his hat and left the caucus. An angry discussion of an hour followed. Senators Wilson and Schurz made speeches against the removal of Mr. Sumner, and Senator Howe defended the action of the committee in placing Mr. Cameron at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Howe gave the same reasons for the removal of Sumner as were given by the President to General Butler.

Mr. Trumbull complained about the formation of the Judiciary Committee.

A motion was made to recommit the report, with directions to report again.

No Definite Action was taken in the case of Sumner, and the caucus adjourned to meet again at 1 o'clock. It was evident in the caucus that a majority of those present are opposed to the removal of Sumner. The matter makes great excitement at the capital among Senators and members, and in diplomatic circles.

Adjournment of the Senate.

The Senate adjourned at twenty minutes to 1 o'clock, and the Republican Senators again went into caucus on the standing committees.

The Republican Caucus.

The motion pending in caucus is to recommit the report of the committee.

Messrs. Schurz and Sumner have spoken in favor of the motion, and Mr. Howe against recommitment.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

TRENTON, March 9.—The Orange and Newark Railroad bill was killed in the House to-day. The bill to place all future funds received from riparian rights, sales, or lease, has gone to the Governor.

The Pilotage bill, giving Jersey sail vessel owners the right to pilot their vessels into home ports, has been killed in committee.

The requests to Governor Randolph to act as arbitrator between the railroad and coal companies have been numerous, and are still being received. They are, however, of an unofficial character, and come from individuals, and not from the companies.

A Chinese agent offers to deliver Chinamen in Tennessee at the rate of \$700 a hundred.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 9.—Nearly all the Senators presented petitions in favor of the final option law. Mr. Connell presented two remonstrances from the Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia, against the paying of common roads. Also, petitions from the Academy of Natural Sciences petitioning the Senate to pass a law prohibiting the sale of liquors in Chester county.

Mr. Evans, in favor of a law prohibiting the sale of liquors in Chester county. Mr. Randall, remonstrances against incorporating the Frank Co. company.

Mr. Sumner, petitions in favor of extending the Capitol grounds.

Among the bills reported from committees was House bill relative to plans of survey and re-survey in Philadelphia, and Senate bill allowing courts to incorporate mutual fire insurance companies without capital.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed Senators Olmsted, Purman, and Nagie the Senate committee under the centennial resolution.

Mr. Dechert introduced a bill relating to the jurisdiction and powers of courts, supplementary to the act of June 16, 1869.

Mr. Hill, one requiring all suits brought against improvement companies for damages to be brought in the court of the county in which the bonds are required to be filed.

Mr. Allen, one to validate certain deeds and other instruments informally executed and acknowledged.

Mr. Connell, one which he passed, allowing savings funds to subscribe to the stock of the American Steamship Company.

Mr. Bryan called up and had passed the bill allowing courts to incorporate mutual fire insurance companies without capital.

Mr. Hill called up and passed the Senate bill allowing the improvement of creeks and rivers. Mr. Albright called up and had passed the supplement to the election laws affecting Lehigh and Northampton counties.

House. The Senate supplement to the Delaware River Telegraph Company was passed.

House bill to regulate the shipment of coal was considered.

The first section prohibits any charge for the transportation of coal of more than fifteen mills per ton for a distance of 2500 yards on grades not over twenty-eight feet to the mile, and not more than eighteen mills per ton per mile on grades above twenty-eight feet to the mile; an additional allowance may be made of two mills extra per ton per mile on distances less than fifty miles, and two cents per ton for branching at loading and shipping points.

The second section requires the companies to transport coal from all collieries on their line. The third section requires them to supply sufficient number of cars to meet all demands. The fourth section inflicts heavy damages for violation. The fifth section exempts companies having special contracts for the transportation of coal only from the bill.

The bill was passed through the Committee of the Whole without objection.

Mr. Marshall objected to suspending the rules for a second reading, and urged delay, because he was not satisfied that the plan proposed was a proper remedy for the existing coal trouble.

Mr. Williams, a member from Luzerne, and a practical miner, made a speech setting forth the difficulties of the coal trade, and that the bill was calculated to settle the difficulties.

Mr. Wheeler, the prime mover of the bill, held that it was fully calculated to settle the coal trouble, and affected all the transportation companies in the same way.

Mr. Boleman was of opinion that the bill did not touch the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railway. He opposed the measure, because capital had rights as well as labor, and capital to the extent of eight millions of dollars was invested in the Lehigh region for eight years without receiving one cent of interest. The rate of two and one-half cents per ton per mile was the lowest carrying rate that would pay the company.

Mr. Hall expressed the opinion that the act would not in any way reach the leading Railroad, which has a large capital invested in the coal business, and that the Constitution of the State had been changed so as to allow the charters of corporations to be altered or revoked by the Legislature.

AN UNACCOUNTABLE AFFAIR.

The Assassination of Colonel Fish, of Georgia.

The American Republican gives the following account of the assassination of Colonel Fish, of Oglethorpe, Ga., on Monday the 27th ult.—